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# **TIMURID SHAH- SOCIAL PROCESS IN INDIA DURING THE TIME OF BABUR AND BABIRIS (DURING THE TIME OF AKBAR SHAH)**

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## **Abstract**

In this thesis, the state policy of Akbar Shah, the grandson of Timurid Shah-Babur, was skillfully carried out in India, that is, he treated all peoples, regardless of their social status, with respect for their religious beliefs, created the basis for maintaining peace between peoples and tribes for many years, social a brief description of the attitude towards the population in need of protection.

The state and power of Babir Mirza, a great statesman, a skillful military leader, a great poet, a writer, a subtle philosopher, a great cultural and political figure, was mainly based on the power of science, culture and enlightenment.

By fate, Babur, who left Mavoroonnahr, first conquered Afghanistan and then India, and founded the Great Babur dynasty, which lasted for more than three centuries.

## **Introduction**

The state founded by Babur in India lasted for 332 years. Thirteen people from the descendants of Babur, namely Zahrudin Muhammad Babur, Humayun, Akbar Shah, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb Alamgir, Bahadir Shah-I, Jahandarshah, Farrukh Siyar, Muhammad Shah, Ahmad Shah, Alamgir-II, Shah Alam-I, Bidar Bakht, Shah Alam -II, Akbar-II, Bahadirshah-II reigned in India 1.

These years were a time of great change for India. During the reign of the Baburs, the influence of India spread throughout Asia and Europe.

During the reign of the Baburs, a centralized state emerged as a result of mutual disputes and the elimination of independent royalties (khanates). This delayed the European threat to India by sea for several centuries.

The unification of India into a single state, the expansion and unification of the territory of the kingdom, the growth of culture and national values of the Indian people are inextricably linked with the name of Akbar Shah, as well as Humayun Shah.

Akbar Shah is one of the greatest Baburizades in Indian history. He was one of the founders of the Babur dynasty and as a wise king, he introduced many social reforms in India during his fifty years of rule. Akbar Shah issued a series of edicts and laws against certain customs

of Indian tribes. For example, in India, girls under the age of 14 are prohibited from marrying men under the age of 16. prohibited to be deprived of the right to start another family for a lifetime) 2.

Another of Akbar Shah's reforms was the reform in the field of religion. The difference between religious reform and other reforms was that religious reform was carried out over several years.

Akbar Shah, like his father and grandfather, took into account the different religions of the people in India and tried to bring people of different religions closer to each other.

That was the reason why Akbar Shah married the daughter of a Rajput khan in order to bring the Hindus closer to the Rajput people.

Akbar attracted their religious leaders - holy Brahmins and priests - to the palace and appointed them to high positions of responsibility in the state and the army. He made it possible to visit the holy places of Hindus and abolished the Juzya tax on them.

In the interests of the state, Akbar Shah built a special temple in the new capital, Fatehpur Sekri, where he gathered representatives of different religions and held religious discussions and debates.

Under Babur and his great-grandson Akbar Shah, India's economy, religious literature and art developed rapidly.

Jawaharlal Nehru, the first Prime Minister of India, wrote about Babur and his grandson Akbar in his book *The Discovery of India*: "Babur was a charming man. A typical Renaissance ruler, he was a bold and enterprising man. He loved art, literature and enjoyed life. His grandson Akbar was even more charming and had many good qualities. Brave, courageous, talented commander, compassionate, compassionate... at the same time he was a man of action, striving to be worthy of the social loyalty of those who continue his cause.

As a military commander he conquered a vast territory of India, but he had in mind to win an even stronger victory, namely, to conquer the minds and hearts of people ...

In order to ensure social stability in the country, people of various religious beliefs could be found in his palace, expressing new ideas, opinions or breaking news. He even tried to create a common synthetic religion that would satisfy everyone. As a result of the cultural influence between Hindus and Muslims in North India, Akbar himself became as popular with Muslims as he was with Hindus.

Akbarshah was a wise statesman, a skilled commander, an obedient son, and a caring father. Given the well-being of people subject to him, he regularly provided material assistance to poor widows.

Always far-sighted in politics, Akbar Shah was able to fully establish his power in India. That is why among the Humdars of Babur in India he was called the "Great Akbar".

Akbar Shah, the grandson of Babur, who has an extremely broad outlook, a sharp and unique mind, who perfectly mastered the achievements of science and culture of his time, the cultural heritage of the past, an enlightened king, a unique personality, a poet after Alisher Navoi in Turkish poetry, is typical of the Timurids, was recognized as the greatest king in world history. He helped the state of Babur to become a huge empire in India and earned the titles of "National King" and "Ruler of the People" due to his fair policy.

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It is not surprising that Akbarshah learned the art of government from his grandfather's masterpiece "Boburnoma" and applied it in his life. Because "Boburnoma" describes historical events, landscape, climate, products, works of art, customs, folk character, way of life, mores that took place from the end of the 15th century to the 30s of the 16th century.

"Boburnoma", which correctly and fully reflected the history of Asia of that time, was recognized by the world as a historical rare work, a valuable source, because in this work, without exaggeration, on a scientific basis, the life of Babur is told. .

#### **List of used Literature**

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4. Nehru J. Discovery of India. M., 1995, p. 229.